The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters, whenever requested to do so.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1870. NO. 81.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Germans Evacuate Amiens.

FRENCH FLEET EXPECTED AT KOENIGSBURG.

The Germans Attack Chanzy and are Repulsed.

Provisions Said to be Plentiful in Paris.

Prussia Repudiates Luxemburg Neutrality.

She Will Enforce Her Claims Against the Duchy.

The Forests Around Paris to be Destroyed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Parliament to Meet in February—Release of Fenian Prisoners—Newspaper Correspondent at St. Petersburg Banished—The Corporation of Moscow Reprimanded for Asking Reforms, &c., &c.

Parliament to Meet February 2.

LONDON, December 9.—The *Post* understands that Parliament meets on the 2d of February, when the army and navy estimates will be instantly submitted. The Queen has gone to Osborn.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The *Irish Times* announces, on authority of a letter from Gladstone, that the immediate release of the Fenians, in prison in Great Britain, is decided upon.

The Ecumenical Council.

FLORENCE, December 18.—A bill was introduced into the Italian Parliament guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives and perfect freedom of the Ecumenical Council, and was passed through Committee.

Newspaper Correspondent Banished.

LONDON, December 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the Foreign papers a summary of President Grant's letters to the Czar concerning the joint mediation between Prussia and France, has been banished to Olonetz. The letter was considered private, and therefore its publication was an offense and a personal insult to the Czar.

Reception of King Amadeus—The Cortes.

MADRID, December 19.—An early date was fixed yesterday for the reception of King Amadeus.

In the Cortes, Saturday, the Ministry made an explanation to the effect that Senor Olozaga, formerly Minister to Paris, left France because Spain recognized the Government of National Defense, and not the Republic. Senor Sognasta, in some remarks, said the language of President Grant's Message about Cuba was without significance, as Spain was ready to accept a mixed commission for settling the American claims connected with Cuba. Senor Moret submitted the budget, which exhibits a deficit of three hundred and twenty-three millions of reals. He announced that the Government was able to meet the interest on the external debt, and proposed to call a loan of ninety millions within the country at twelve per cent. interest, redeemable every ten months.

Reprimanded For Asking Reforms.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 19.—The Czar has severely reprimanded the Governor of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free press, religious toleration and other reforms.

Meeting of Protestants.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 18.—A protestant meeting will be held in London soon to denounce Gladstone's recent declaration concerning the Church.

Proposed Dissolution of the Cortes.

MADRID, December 18.—A caucus of the deputies of the majority in the Cortes last night adopted a resolution in favor of a dissolution of the Cortes as soon as the new King has taken the oath of office.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 18.—The steamship China, from New York, December 7, arrived to-day (Sunday), and soon after proceeded for Liverpool. The steamer Denmark, from New York, December 3d, arrived and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Byron Kilbourne, an old resident of Milwaukee, died suddenly last at Jacksonville, Florida.

A dispatch from the summit of Mount Washington on Sunday says: Barometer at two o'clock was 32.12, a change since yesterday noon of .94. The highest velocity was 9, a change plus 10. Wind northwest; velocity of wind thirty five miles per hour. The storm of yesterday has passed, and to-day there has been very fine weather in this locality. The clouds are mostly below us, to the west an unbroken sea, to the east broken by the White Mountains. Some very fine photographs are negatived. Clouds and frost scenes have been secured by the artists.

William Johnston, of New York, has started a large distillery at Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., has failed, and the distillery is closed. The distillery made the best yield of any in the State. It will be sold to the Collector for unpaid taxes on the 31st of December.

The horses attached to a carriage driven by Peter Hutchings, father of Orrington Hutchings Bernard, at Medina, Pa., took fright on Sunday, and, turning suddenly, upset the carriage, throwing Mr. Hutchings out, breaking his collar bone and otherwise injuring him.

Robert Henry and Taylor Jenkins were arrested at Nashville yesterday, charged with the murder of W. D. Kerrell. They were held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars each for their appearance.

It commenced snowing at Chicago yesterday at about eleven o'clock, and continued at a lively rate during the day. The storm extends Northwest and South.

The Board of Trustees for the proposed Cincinnati University, were appointed and confirmed by the Common Council of Cincinnati yesterday.

Gas holder number five of the Cincinnati gas works exploded at five o'clock last evening with four hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of gas. The concussion was felt miles away. Persons within a few squares first noticed a low rumbling sound, with the appreciation of the flames. Many people were attending an earthquake, when suddenly the flames shot upward, illuminating the clouded heavens with red and white light, and revealing an outline clearly of the surrounding hills. Large immense iron columns that supported the holder were thrown out and mainly broken to fragments. One fell across the office, crushing in part of the roof. The holder was erected over a year ago in the place occupied by one that exploded in the summer of 1865. From number twelve gauge iron, and was regarded as one of the best in the United States, with a capacity of four hundred and eighty thousand cubic feet. The surrounding premises of the Company were somewhat scorched by the flames. The operations of Messrs. Tobin & Co., the contractors for constructing the new gas works, are somewhat delayed by the accident.

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Thus far not a dollar has been subscribed for a professional base ball nine for next year in Cincinnati.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Hon. T. Jewett, of this city, was appointed United States Senator by Governor McClurg to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles D. Drake. Mr. Jewett received his credentials this afternoon, and left for Washington at nine o'clock to-night.

Some hundred colored citizens of Pike county, who voted the liberal Republican ticket in the late election, have sent to Governor-elect Brown a letter of congratulation.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19.—The House to-day submitted articles of impeachment against Governor Holden, which were sent to the Senate. The Court of Impeachment will organize as soon as the Chief Justice is notified and arrives in the city.

NAPOLEON'S FALL.

Its Consequences—The Attitude of England With Reference to Prussia and Russia.

Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Under Secretary for the Home Department, addressed his constituents at Deal on Friday evening, November 18. The honorable gentleman said he had never stood before his constituents at a crisis in English history so great as the present one. Last year a profound peace reigned over the whole of Europe. Close at hand we had upon the throne of France a powerful and *real* ally; and there sat upon the French, however, was now a defeated captive, and his dynasty seemed at present to be crushed forever. We had no longer to fear the power of the ex-Emperor of the French, whose name had been for so long associated with all that was individual, and who had ever taints he might have committed by any despotic government, the Emperor had been at least true to France; and it was not for the French people or the English people to cast reproval upon him. Of course, standing in the position the Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen then stood in, as a member of the present government, he could not defend the country to the last received a most enthusiastic inforsement.

An aid-de-camp of Gen. Trochu has escaped from Paris by balloon. During his passage he saw clearly the position of the investing forces.

Brittany is greatly excited. The people are taking arms, and so great is the number of troops forwarded that the roads are almost closed to public travel.

BELGIUM.

Meeting of Luxemburg Deputies.

BRUSSELS, December 18.—An informal meeting of Luxemburg deputies having been held to consider the complaints of Count von Bismarck, and especially those regarding M. Clasey, French Consul, and the alleged affected French soldiers, Herr Pohl, representative of the Duchy at Berlin, was sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Conference for Mediation.

VIENNA, December 18.—A conference respecting mediation was held by the representatives of the neutral powers at the Austrian Foreign Office to-day last, at which all the Ambassadors were present. The heads proposed is as follows: The neutrals are to acquiesce in the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, acknowledge William as Emperor of Germany; France to pay 1,000,000 francs; to raise the two frontier fortresses under the district of Alsace to Germany, and acknowledge the German Emperor. Count Manteuffy said that France would pay more money rather than cede a mile of territory.

A Peace Conference—Forests Around Paris to be Destroyed—Rioters Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Berlin *Post* says that the neutral powers will probably suggest a peace conference to terminate the war, on the terms proposed by Germany. The unconditional surrender of Paris and the submission of the French.

Versailles dispatches say that Bismarck has ordered the destruction of the forests around Paris and Versailles, and that the wood be sold to peasants.

The Prussian Government has arrested printers at Berlin, charged with being implicated in a treasonable plot.

There is no probability of a collision between Prussia and Holland on the Luxemburg question.

Commodore Wm. H. Gardiner, United States Navy, died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, where he was visiting a friend, yesterday. He was seventy years of age, entered the navy in 1804, and was one of the light house inspectors until October last.

FRANCE.

The Germans Repulsed by Chanzy.

BRUSSELS, December 18.—The Prussians are leaving the Valley of Cherand and concentrating on the Loire again. They attacked Chanzy vigorously again but were repulsed.

Nearly one thousand Kabryie horsemen landed at Toulon and they will join the French armies. The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace the regular troops will return to France. A portion of the 1st National Guard will go to Algeria.

Items from the Latest French Capital.

BORDEAUX, December 18.—Some journals here have asserted that there have been troubles in Paris; that Gustave Flourens has been imprisoned and Blanqui shot. The Government pays no attention to these reports. Semi-official advices from Paris state that Paris was quiet, and animated with one sentiment—that of common defense. The reports from the forces in the east and north of France are good.

There has been some excitement here, owing to the promulgation of false news over the forged signature of M. Gambetta, the purpose being again evidently to cause a reaction by the dissemination of news unfavorable to the French arms. Dispatches of this sort, purporting to have come from Havre, have appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was a Prussian device. It is a noticeable fact that the opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever.

A great meeting was held here yesterday which was addressed by M. Cremieux and others. The sentiment that the French would defend the country to the last received a most enthusiastic inforsement.

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The Germans have invested Langres, with the intention of putting a stop to the mischief done in the neighborhood by the franco-tireurs.

Despatches from Paris state that numerous

The Baden Chamber has created a further credit for the prosecution of the war.

The *Echo* ascribes the active movements of the Prussians in the north of France to an attempt to arrest the designs of and capture the French General Faidherbe.

The king of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all German Princes and Free towns in bestowing upon King William of Prussia the imperial crown as Frederick William First.

On a Diplomatic Mission.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 18.—M. Rothinge, Secretary to Jules Favre, has exchanged from Paris and started on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, St. Petersburg and London. On Friday last he dined with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone.

The Indemnity Demanded by Prussia.

LONDON, December 19.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* from Berlin puts the amount of indemnity to be paid to Germany by France at 12,000,000,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

French Fleet Expected at Koenigsberg.

KOENIGSBERG, December 17.—A dispatch to-day from Pillau announcing that the five French frigates which recently passed the Skager Rack and the great belt, has been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

Bismarck's Circular.

BERLIN, December 18.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says Bismarck's circular of the 3d inst., concludes as follows: "Prussia is freed from the obligations of neutrality respecting Luxemburg and has liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality."

Members of the North German Parliament Arrested.

BERLIN, December 18.—Two prominent members of the North German Parliament, for their anti-war acts, have been arrested on a charge of high treason, by order of Count Von Bismarck.

Occupation of Vendome—A Prussian Victory.

VERSAILLES, December 18.—The Tenth Prussian Corps, on occupying Vendome on Friday, captured six guns and one mitrailleuse. On the next day General Von der Tann took Epuay with two hundred and thirty prisoners.

A German detachment from chartres defeated six French battalions at Brou. The loss of the latter was one hundred and fifty-six killed and thirty-six killed and wounded.

Reinforcements for the Prussians on their Way from Germany.

Special to the Herald.]

The Prussians are short of men, and 200,000 fresh troops are coming, but Versailles is likely soon to be untenable, as the heavy guns of the French, which are being moved forward, will soon bring the palace within their range, and the French are resolved to destroy it.

Eventually Paris will fall by starvation, but not within three months. There will be no bombardment.

The Prussians, 21,000 strong, attacked Nuits yesterday with eleven battalions, and after a total of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed to-day.

The enemy falls back as General Bourbaki advances.

The French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The House Opposed to the Abolition of the Income Tax.

The Law Requiring Congress to Assemble on the 4th of March Not to be Changed—Another Hearing to be Had in the McGarrahan Case—The Social Event of the Season—Departure of General Schenck to England to be Hastened—A Land Grant Receives its Quietus—General Leggett, of Zanesville, Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents—The Cuban Lobby Busy, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

The House Opposed to the Abolition of the Income Tax.

The subject of abolishing the income tax came before the House to-day in a way which was a pretty fair indication that the sentiment of members is decidedly against it. A vote was taken upon the proposition to direct the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing this tax. Even in this form the House refused to second the demand for the previous question by a vote of ayes 64, nays 74. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee are understood to be opposed to action in the matter this session, and in this they are sustained by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Time of Meeting of Congress.

The House Committee on Judiciary considered the question of reporting a bill repealing the law for the meeting of Congress on the fourth day of March. At the last session it had been agreed in committee to report in favor of repeal, but to-day that action was reconsidered. Much opposition to repeal manifested itself in the committee, Judge Bingham being very strongly against repeal.

The McGarrahan Case

Has been set for a further hearing by the Judiciary committee of the House, on the second Monday in January. The Committee will then examine the question whether there is any foundation for the charge that a patent was really signed in Mr. Lincoln's time, giving the land to McGarrahan.

The Grand Social Event of the Season

Was the ball given here to-night at Masonic Hall for the benefit of the poor of Washington. President Grant, nearly all the members of the Cabinet and the various diplomatic corps, Senators and Representatives and their ladies, together with a host of distinguished civic and military personages from all parts of the country were present on the occasion, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the affair has been voted the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted here. The receipts from the sale of tickets added to the proceeds of the fair for this same object, which has been open here for the past three weeks, makes a handsome sum to be expended for the relief of the needy.

General Schenck to Leave for England.

The Administration is quite anxious to have General Schenck at his post in London within a few weeks, and he is very busy pushing such arrangements as he finds necessary to make in his affairs previous to his departure.

A Veteran Land Grant Scheme.

An old acquaintance, in the shape of a land grant, made its appearance on the floor of the House to-day. Fitch, of Nevada, renewed the attempt which was defeated on the last day of last session to withdraw the bonded land grant to the Central Pacific Railroad bill from the Committee on Public Lands and restore it to the Speaker's table. The House, however, refused, and unless it reconsiders this action the bill will sleep through the session, there being but few days left of the session. It will be called before final adjournment. The Committee on Pacific Railroads will also be unable to get the floor during the session, and all measures before it are dead without action even by the House takes particular bite out of its hands.

Meeting of Market Men.

The market men who lost so heavily by the burning of the old market house held a meeting to-day here, which was largely attended, and unanimously declaring it to be the belief of those present that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and also requesting the city government to offer a reward for his arrest and conviction. Councilman Wilson, who appeared on their own behalf offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the incendiary, most of which money was subscribed on the spot.

The Commissionership of Patents.

The President has informed his friends that he has definitely decided to give the Commissionership of Patents to Gen. M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville, Ohio. He was a favorite officer under Grant, and has a brilliant army record.

An Unpopular Measure.

It seems that the Government clerks do not take kindly to ex-Senator Drake's bill providing for a compulsory fund to bury them in case of their decease. Aloud is sounded and fifty clerks in the Auditor's office got up a petition, which was presented in the Senate to-day by Senator Pomeroy, protesting against the passage of this bill, and claiming that its provisions are obnoxious to every principle of economy. Many of the clerks of this same Auditor's office have been made to enable every public library to possess itself of the books simply upon the payment of the cost of binding.

Mr. CASSERLY, member of the Committee on Printing, reported a bill making a change in the net earnings of the Patent Office for loss were $85,000, which was not in quantity of the printing of printing the reports, and that the estimate for 1869 was $100,000. He urged a gratuitous distribution of reports, also the invention of institutes throughout the country, and submitted an amendment to that effect, which was not agreed to, and the bill finally passed.

At 2:45 the morning orders were resumed, and bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill ceding to the State of New York the Quarantine Islands, in the harbor of New York.

By Mr. PATTERSON, a joint resolution relative to freights on the Pacific Railroad. It provides that in order to secure the more speedy repayment of the interest on the United States bonds issued to construct the Union Pacific Railroad, all troops, supplies and munitions of war of the United States, its officers and territories shall be sent by way of the Union Pacific Railroad, at rates not exceeding those paid by private parties.

By Mr. NYE, to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government with a view to admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS made an ineffectual effort to get his resolution for the joint committee to take charge of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. SCHURZ'S resolution looking to amnesty was referred to the Committee on Disabilities, but Mr. MORTON subsequently stated that some action had been proposed to discuss the question, and entered a motion to reconsider the reference.

Mr. STEWART'S resolution calling for information relative to the cost of western mail transportation, Indian depredations, &c., was passed.

At 3:15 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the question of Government control of the Pacific Railroads, in consequence of the appropriation of private property for public use during the war, as provided in the Senate Executive bill, and the House bill providing for the destruction of his dwelling, Col. Jones, of Kentucky, stated that this matter was

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

THE New York *Herald* says that "judging from a couple of letters" from PORTER to FARRAGUT, the private relations between them "were of a friendly character." We might say that, judging from what PORTER calls his "diary," his private opinion of GRANT was nothing but friendly at the time he wrote the outrageously mean and abusive letter about him. As the diary bore marks of suspicious authenticity, so will the public have their own notions of the letters so opportunely produced. No doubt, in any number of similar cases PORTER'S diary and letter-book would be fully equal to the occasion.

THE good effect of the laws of Congress protecting the ballot boxes in New York city leads one to wish for something in this line to protect the community from villainous Wall street combinations to lock up money and produce panic in the markets. Greater enemies to the public it is difficult to imagine. A band of incendiaries boldly operating in the most populous part of the city would not be half so dangerous. These financial scoundrels level a blow which vibrates throughout the whole country, threatening to involve all alike in common ruin. Such was the character of their operations last week. That they did not fully succeed takes from their act not a particle of its criminality. Is it not possible for Congress to afford protection and punish the guilty as effectually as in the case of the political villains who vote early and often?

IF THE New York *Leader*, the organ of Tammany, is to be believed, HENDRICKS, not HOFFMAN, is the Presidential candidate of that organization. Disclaiming any intention to embarrass the next Democratic Convention by pressing HOFFMAN, the organ is ready to concede the post of honor to the Indiana statesman, because the candidate should come from the West. Tammany is all acquiescence, having no intentions that savor the slightest of selfishness for HOFFMAN or any one else. Possibly the friends of HENDRICKS don't know Tammany, and will be taken in by these fine professions. At this very moment the Tammany leaders, reinforced by FISK, are striving to their utmost, are spending their stolen money like water, to make the nomination of HOFFMAN a sure thing.

SOME weeks ago we made report of a convention which met in Indianapolis to consider the subject of immigration with reference to additional legislation for the protection of the immigrant. The representative of the Castle Garden Commissioners in the convention, truly enough, no doubt, declared the readiness of those officials to remedy any defects, and satisfy any just complaints that might be brought to their notice. They have for some time received frequent letters from the west representing that the emigrants were regularly cheated on the way to the interior, even in the trains, by persons who claimed to be in the service of the transportation Company. Last week two New York policemen disguised as immigrants took places in the cars for the detection of the swindlers, when they soon had the opportunity of seeing two men, dressed like employees of the line, enter the cars, demand a sight of the travellers' tickets and then money as the pretense that it was to pay for extra luggage. Taken into custody, it was discovered that one of the scamps was really in the service of the Company as a secret detective. When arrested, however, he was somewhat off the line of his duty and doing a little business for the increase of his salary. The circumstance shows how difficult it is to prevent such depredations where so many men are employed.

THE entire engineering of ecclesiastical power available in a free country in the nineteenth century is, it appears, to be used among us in the restoration of the Holy Father to his throne. As it is only through public opinion that influence in that direction can be exerted in this country, all proper measures using for the purpose. In all the great cities meetings have been held, or will be held, sermons are preached, lectures delivered, pastoral and episcopal addresses issued, the entire burden of which is the enormity of the crime committed by the Italians and their king in occupying the papal territory. The most surprising feature of these various compositions is the absence of any, even the slightest recognition of popular rights in treating the subject. In so far as the rights of the people are involved, these productions might have been written five hundred years ago. And the great object of all this eloquence and of all these meetings with their processions, music, banners &c., is to excite the republicans of the United States to exert their influence in favor of restoring that sacerdotal government known to be odious and abominable in the estimation of a large majority of the Romans, and which for many years was upheld only by French bayonets. The subject may even be thrust into our national politics. We may, however, be sure that American influence is not destined to have much effect in the final settlement of the question, and the movement to which we refer is, therefore, rather curious than practically important.

GAMBETTA AND HIS WORK.

One indication of the impression which GAMBETTA has made upon the world outside of FRANCE, is the curiosity so frequently expressed concerning his nationality. In a late English journal, there is a long article devoted to the great organizer, in which his achievements are lauded, while his personal peculiarities, offensive to men of northern races, are referred to the account of his Italian origin. Is he an Italian? is he Frenchman? are questions often asked. In fact, he is both. GAMBETTA'S father was a Genoese, his mother a Frenchwoman, and he was born at Cahors, in the *departement* of Lot, on the 30th of October, 1838. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar at Paris in 1859. In his profession he was very successful, "his legal arguments exhibiting a happy combination of acuteness of thought and vehement eloquence," says a French authority. His professional services were soon in great demand in the trial of political causes, both in the provinces and at the capital, and his reputation was extended over all France, and much farther, by his conduct of the cases growing out of the BAUDIN monument affair in 1868. In March, 1869, the case of the *Emancipation* newspaper at Toulouse, led to vehement and tumultuous demonstrations in the south of France, in favor of the young lawyer. At the next general election, GAMBETTA became a candidate, simultaneously at Paris and Marseilles, of the "irreconcilable opposition party," when he was chosen a deputy at each city by a large majority. He chose to represent Marseilles. That his activity in the Legislative Body has left a very disagreeable impression upon the mind of the late Emperor, is apparent from His Majesty's lately published apology. Though not named, so far as we recollect, the allusion to him is clear enough. Whatever is to be the final result of GAMBETTA'S labors in connection with the Government of National Defense, there can be no doubt, we suppose, that they will be recognized by the future historians of France as having manifested prodigious energy, resolution and ability. In the estimate formed of them, due account will be made of the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome, some of which appear to have been very imperfectly comprehended and are now only beginning to be understood. The greatest of these was not to organize and make soldiers of a peaceful population of farmers and mechanics, but to revive discipline among the soldiers, who were generally assumed to be ready to become the nucleus of the army needed for the defense of France. As GAMBETTA soon discovered, these so-called soldiers had so long been used to have their own way, and were so utterly demoralized, that new recruits gathered around and incorporated with them, would form a force more dangerous and destructive to their country-men than to the invaders. As if to render the evil hopeless, the officers, even the generals, were as deeply pervaded as the privates with the spirit of insubordination and mutiny. To grapple with this desperate state of affairs must have required courage and self-confidence of the highest order. This GAMBETTA did, and even his revilers admit that his interposition has been a success. But this restoration of discipline, where it had been dissued and forgotten, is only one of his triumphs. In the entire work of organization imposed upon him, and which he at first proclaimed his resolution to accomplish, he has succeeded, having justified his enthusiastic words by converting them into facts.

Though he has not effected by his armies all that he promised to effect, yet in the recollection of GAMBETTA'S actual achievements it seems not at all strange that the French refuse to give up their cause as desperate, while the Germans begin to be anxious about the continuance of their successes. Foreigners may denounce the French persistence as hopeless and foolish, but with Paris still theirs, and with their immense resources in men and wealth under the moulding hand of so wonderful an organizer as GAMBETTA, some of the best people of France are sure that only time is needed to replace them on the ground of equal conflict with their enemies. We must also remember that such confidence is doubtless encouraged by the reports, some exaggerated, others true, concerning the changes of feeling and view going on beyond the Rhine. Another cause of French steadfastness is the certainty that peace with Germany gained by surrender of territory, or in the divided state of opinion among the French people, would not bring tranquility to France. The restoration of the empire, whether with NAPOLEON or an Orleans prince, would of course be followed by civil war. The people perhaps think that they had better fight the Germans than fight among themselves, especially if the German war is gradually making them of one mind. And this appears to be really the fact. We are informed that with the lapse of every day, the republic is gaining strength. Even General TROCHU, a decided Orleanist at the beginning of the struggle, is said to have become so austere a republican, that he lately refused to consult with M. THIERS, on account of the latter's monarchical opinions. Whatever may be the motive of French persistence, whether mere desperation or rational patriotism they are likely soon to possess more of the sympathy of foreign nations than ever before. People will forget or ignore the past, and cannot help wishing well to those who resist the dismemberment of their country. Should the conflict continue some time longer, there are now indications that GAMBETTA may soon become the center of general interest as possibly the deliverer of his nation.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET.

One would suppose from reading the Washington reports that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from one end of the State to the other, were in arms because they are not represented in the Cabinet, and that they are leaving their factories, mills, workshops and fields to reinforce their Senators and Representatives in Washington in demanding immediate compliance with their wishes. The fact is, they have very little feeling on the subject. Outside of the leaders and cliques it is scarcely talked about, except to comment on the fuss which clique leaders are making over the matter. We undertake to say that the Republicans of Pennsylvania fail to perceive how a Cabinet officer from this State is of such great political importance either to them or the country. They are quite content to allow General GRANT to have his own way. While they would feel complimented with an appointment from this State, they at the same time realize that, considering how matters are, were one to be made it would be a marvel if it did not dissatisfy as many as it pleased. What they desire most is, that General GRANT may proceed with perfect independence of the cliques and interested leaders who have raised this clamor and who have some special object to serve, political or financial. Nothing assails the general health of the party so much as the contests into which the leaders are continually involving it about office and patronage, which cost infinitely more than they are worth.—in fact, we believe it is the deliberate verdict of nine out of ten of all who are best prepared to render an impartial judgment that the offices are the curse and burden the party has to carry, and that as a party measure, thoroughly carried out, civil-service reform that would rid it of this encumbrance would, in this light, prove a great advantage to the Republican party, not only here, but everywhere. We have no apprehension that General GRANT will be deceived by the clamor about a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet. If in case of a vacancy—a vacancy not forced but occurring in the natural way—he should find a Pennsylvanian who in his judgment is specially adapted to a Cabinet position, without particular reference to any clique, combination or interest, we undertake to say that he could count on the support of the party in making the selection. But the future ascendency of the party by no means depends on Pennsylvania having a Cabinet office—but very materially does it depend on this State not having a Cabinet officer selected in obedience to a clamor raised by some particular clique, combination or interest. If the Republicans of this State have any desire to express it is that General GRANT make no such appointment—and if there has existed any feeling on the subject, or if any now exists, it is lest he should be persuaded to make an appointment of such a character. As a rule we think we are able to say that the great body of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be content with General GRANT himself as their representative in the Cabinet.

WHILE Great Britain is likely to get into trouble on account of the pretensions of her Canadian subjects in regard to the American fisheries, she has suffered a similar interest to decay from neglect, if not their suppression. For seventy years the British Government has had control of the Irish fisheries, and the last report of the Government Inspector thereof shows that the fisheries are languishing to destruction, the able-bodied fishers—the "dark men of Connemara" and Ballycotton and Arran—have either emigrated to America or given up the work; the boats and tackle are of the most frail and wretched description, and the total decrease of the property and in hands within the last ten years amounts to 2,627 boats and 10,776 men and boys. Still, some favorable facts were ascertained, such as that the sake of herrings on the east coast alone in 1869 was over £150,000 worth, their superior in age, and that during the year was about an average, not exceeding 850,000 each. The salmon fisheries were most prosperous, and there is a marked increase in the breeding stock in the rivers. The quantity of salmon captured in 1869 was "far greater than in the preceding year. The amount exported to Liverpool was 11,000 tons, and to London 8,000 boxes, the former being greater than in any year for the last ten years." Nevertheless the report indicates that there is a chance for Great Britain to practice the proverb that "charity begins at home."

MINORITY representation is not an unmixed good, according to the School Board election in Manchester, England. To secure it cumulative voting was practiced, by which every elector has as many votes as there are officers to be elected, distributing the opposing candidates as he sees fit. Twenty-six thousand, five hundred and thirteen votes went to the polls and elected fifteen Directors. The Catholics numbered 7,566, and concentrated their vote upon two candidates; but, if they had known their strength, and had distributed it properly, they might have elected four more. The Episcopalians had 9,000 voters, and elected five candidates, but could have secured three more by proper use of their strength. Thus 16,000 out of 26,000 voters might, by properly distributing their votes, have elected fourteen out of the fifteen candidates, and a minority of 9,000 might have elected one more candidate than the majority by the other 17,000 voters. Certainly not an encouraging prospect of the practical benefits of this so-called reform.

WITHIN a few months the number of suicides of mere children has been alarming, and the evil seems to be still on the increase. To-day our exchanges tell of two quite similar cases, occurring one in Boston in Maine and Brigus, Newfoundland. Near Yarmouth, in the former State, Dr. W. Sweat asked his son to go to school, but the boy refused, and upon his father's insisting shot himself. Then in Huron, Wayne county, in the latter State, E. A. Chamberlain desired his son to change his school, for good reasons. The boy refused, and the dispute was continued. On the morning after, the lad rose before the remainder of his family, "chored" about the house, and then took a vial of strychnine from the clock, where it was concealed, swallowed a large dose, and as deliberately walked to the water pail and took a drink and in half an hour was a corpse. These are but a few youthful self-murders has been paralleled in so many cases lately that the subject is one demanding serious consideration.

BOILER manufacturers cannot be urged too strongly to select the best material for, and exercise the greatest care and honesty in their work. Seven new boilers have been found "dangerous" by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company. They report also a great many examinations made in October, on which the charges are for cases of burned plates, sediment and deposit, external corrosion, blistered plates, &c., &c.

THE navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,180 miles. The channel varies from 200 to 1,500 yards, except at low water when it is from 600 to 5,000 feet. The river and tributaries drains 518,000 square miles.

[From the Evening Mail of yesterday.]

Dignified journalism is almost as rare as its expression is elevating to the tone and subservient to the influence of the public press, and when a newspaper retains its dignity and at the same time evinces prosperity, it should be a matter of as much congratulation to the public as to the paper. The SPECIAL MAIL of this morning shows the success which attends its efforts to furnish a live yet dignified newspaper, by appearing in a new and beautiful suit of type, as bright as gold from the mint. We chronicle the improvement with great pleasure, and trust the prosperity will be long continued.

[From the Chronicle of yesterday.]

New Dress.

The COMMERCIAL appears to-day in a bran new dress, and looks bright and attractive. We congratulate it on this evidence of continued prosperity.

SMALL NOTES.

As a suit is now pending before one of the Boston Courts against a dentist for killing a woman with laughing gas it is well enough to caution the dentists to be very careful in selecting their materials, and also in manufacturing the gas since from impure materials a deadly compound, and, by carelessness, one no less dangerous, nitric oxyd, and not nitrous oxyd (laughing gas), is produced. Those of the public who do not know it already should be told that the gas is made by heating nitrate of ammonia in a retort, and is composed of one part oxygen and one part nitrogen. The temperature required is between 400 and 500 degrees Fahrenheit, but if it is carried any higher, another part of oxygen is added, producing a compound called nitric oxyde, which on being breathed produces spasms of the throat-muscles, and consequent death. Every one knows how easily the temperature might pass beyond the proper point. This shows itself, however, by the fuming of the ammonia. When the materials are impure chlorine is mixed with oxyde, which, when inhaled, is deadly. Boys, or *ignorant* dentists should never be entrusted with its manufacture. We would not say: "Do not use the article," for it is certainly one of the best anæsthetics known, but we would say, be careful from a man who, you are *certain*, understands thoroughly the nature and manufacture of the gas." It is better to bear a little pain, than to be put beyond the possibility of ever more suffering or enjoying.

The vulcanized rubber which is now so common in the shape of combs and many other articles, is a chemical composition of common South American rubber (inaccurately styled India rubber) and flowers of sulphur. The crude gum is very sensative to the variations of temperature, but sulphur takes away the sensitiveness. The gum is first "chewed" in a large machine for the purpose until it becomes soft and white, the impurities being removed and "spit out" below. After a long drying, it is submitted to the action of the vulcanizing mixture, of which sulphur is the main ingredient. This mixture is powdered on by machinery which rolls the rubber at the same time. Heat is however necessary to complete the chemical union. After several other manipulations the article is ready for manufacture into all sorts of things.

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Walking with muddy feet into a nicely carpeted room, just reminds one that carpets were not, in the first place, used for such gross purposeses, but were intended, in remote periods of the world's history, for sitting or reclining on. They were also, for placing under the dining couches, and officiated sometimes in religious ceremonies, in company with the priests of Aelliopolis. In Honeric ages they were usually of plain white cloths, but were frequently variously colored and richly embroidered. About the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus (309 B. C.), they were manufactured of the finest wool, and most gorgeously colored. The Babylonians excelled in their manufacture, weaving into them entire groups of men, animals, &c., &c. Our modern fine carpets come from Persia, Turkey and India. In Persia whole tribes are devoted to their manufacture, and, it is said, that the manufacture, it may seem, there are no large carpet manufactories. All the work is taken out, and made up in individual families, like the Swiss watches. The process of manufacture is of a very simple character, but how it possesses the kaleidoscopic property of never producing two patterns precisely alike. Velvet, silk, and cotton carpets are made in various parts of India, &c. do leave the superior "Brussels" for some other room.

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Few people know that they drink leather and eat brick-dust, marble, lath, horse shoes, &c., but they actually do, for on pouring milk into water, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea or coffee combine forming thin flakes of leather. In one year a tea drinker has imbibed enough leather to make a pair of shoes. A glass of beer makes a fair manufactory of a lath; beer has the most resemblance with the clyle forming a kind of felt. Iron must be taken in to supply the blood, and lime for the bones, and clay for the system in general. The *Telegraph Journal*, to whom we are indebted for these ideas, thus sums up the amount of such articles consumed by a man of seventy:

Men's shoes, seventy years, at one pair a year	70 pairs.
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It is not so difficult to account for a prevalence of suicides among farming districts. Business with all its exciting changes and despair-producing depressions can easily gather in a harvest of poor deluded mortals. But why the mania for self destruction should be so wide-spread among children is not so readily explainable. Papers from all parts of the country are filled with the announcements of such deaths. Can it be that the young Americas, owing to the pernicious home education which allows them to get far beyond their superiors in age, have learned that they are men and women, hence are induced by a spirit of pride to imitate the latters' example?

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STATE POLITICS.

J. A. Scranton, of the Scranton *Republican*, in commenting on the use of his name by the Pittston *Gazette*, in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, says: "We have never before alluded to the *Gazette's* complimentary nomination, not that we failed to appreciate the flattering mention, but because we are to well aware of the strong current of political favor in this State to aspire to anything of the kind for ourselves, or for such of our local politicians as might claim our support. There are a majority of party standing and longer and more effective public service, than ourselves, in the Republican force, that the Republicans of Luzerne are entitled to a handsome recognition from the party at large, and believe they will receive it before the lapse of many years."

The Scranton *Republican* says: "The friends of the contending candidates for State Treasurer are very quiet just now, and it is difficult to conjecture what is really being done. Mr. Ashenfelter, of Lebanon, appears to have been headed off by common consent of his friends. Markley No. 2, the Democratic candidate also seems to have been dropped. We do not like this silence and apparent serenity in the political horizon; we fear it portends a storm."

The colored Republicans of the First Senatorial district held a meeting on Saturday evening, and resolved to give Joseph R. Lyndall their united and hearty support at the ballot box to-day.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* is informed that Mr. Ed. G. Lee, at one time representative from the Seventeenth district, and more recently Assistant Clerk of the House, wishes to succeed General Selfridge as Chief Clerk.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese.

The death of Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese was announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning. The deceased was born in the State of New York in 1794, and received an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1810. He was a midshipman at the battle of Lake Champlain. On the 27th of April, 1816, he was commissioned as a lieutenant, and on the 23d of December, 1838, as commander. He was assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1836, and to the rendezvous in Baltimore in 1840. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was promoted captain, and took command successively of the frigate Cumberland in 1845. He also served as captain in the Pacific squadron during the Mexican war, and assisted in the blockade and capture of the towns of Tushan and Tobasco, Mexico, and also at the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847, during the late rebellion the Admiral rendered efficient service to the Government in fitting out vessels for sea, etc. On the 16th of May, 1862, he was commissioned Rear Admiral, and was assigned to duty as one of the Lighthouse Inspectors, and did so for a time in New York. In 1869 he was appointed Post Admiral at Philadelphia, and by reason of an order of the Navy Department, which established New York as the only city entitled to a Fort Admiral, was relieved from duty.

Admiral Breese had been sixty years in the service of the United States Government, and during all that time rendered his country valuable assistance. He leaves a widow, but no children.

The Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, *Daily* tells of green peas picked in the open garden there on the 9th of December.

NEW BOOKS.

"First Steps in English Literature," by Arthur Gilman, A. M., a little volume lately issued by Hurd & Houghton, has been prepared with great care and taste, and is well adapted to serve as a text book in schools and as a manual of reference to general readers. It was designed by its author to "furnish a guide to those entering upon the fascinating study of English Literature," and presents a systematic survey of the subject from the earliest to the present time. After an historical introduction, definition of terms, and some account of the languages of Europe, English Literature is exhibited in two periods, the period of immature English and the period of mature English. Under the former period we have original English, broken English, dead English, and reviving English. Under the latter period, we have an account of English literature as influenced by Italian writers, by the Puritans, by the French, by the people; then, the Age of Pope, the Age of Johnson, the Age of Poetical Romance, and the Age of Prose Romance, the last extending from 1830 to 1870. A bibliographical list and an index add much to the value of the book. Though a very little book on a very great subject, Mr. Gilman's work is not a mere compilation. It is evidently the product of independent thought, and is quite readable. Sold by S. A. Clark & Co.

In the histories of the Crusades accessible to the mere English reader, little or nothing is ever told concerning a wonderful movement among the children of France and Germany, in the thirteenth century, for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the Infidels. The composition of common Sunday-school rubbish (inaccurately styled India rubber) and flowers of sulphur. The crude gum is very sensative to the variations of temperature, but sulphur takes away the sensitiveness. The gum is first "chewed" in a large machine for the purpose until it becomes soft and white, the impurities being removed and "spit out" below. After a long drying, it is submitted to the action of the vulcanizing mixture, of which sulphur is the main ingredient. This mixture is powdered on by machinery which rolls the rubber at the same time. Heat is however necessary to complete the chemical union. After several other manipulations the article is ready for manufacture into all sorts of things.

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PERSONAL.

A. W. Herman, a son of the poetess, has appeared in literary life, as author of the "Second Empire," in the *North American Review*.

President Woolsey, of Yale, will resign at this year's end after fifteen years' service as Greek Professor and twenty-five as President.

Probably if Fechter (Foshter, he calls himself,) should attempt a New York engagement, he would have reason to report having got into a quarrel with one of the Wallack family, which reflects much influence in the higher dramatic and social circles of the city. Meanwhile J. W. Wallack and Mrs. Chanfrau will be recalled, and indeed it is hinted that Mr. Chesterfield has been paying their salaries all the time of their dismissal.

It is intimated that Governor Hoffman and his friends have sought, and, perhaps, closed, a bargain with Mr. Pendleton, by which the latter is not to appear as a candidate in the next Democratic National Convention. In return for this sacrifice he is to have the English mission or be Secretary of State—in case the ticket carries.

The Princess Louise, of England, Lorne bride that is to be, is reported to be a sculptress of considerable merit, and also a painter. One of her works, "The Aid of Sufferers," painted for the fair held for the benefit of wounded Germans, represents the Sisters of Charity nursing and binding the wounded soldiers, and is considered quite good.

A correspondent gives the pleasant news that the great adoration of wealth, which has lifted so many unworthy people to the front ranks of New York society, is dying out. There is a greater and more vulgar wealth coming, which sickens one with the thought. You see reappearing in society such men as Judge Daly, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Tuckerman, Dr. Vinton, and the like, who had almost retired in disgust. Also the fact that "would rather be a greater man than Washington, or a man of yesterday, with money questionably gotten, can elbow a Bryant, a Rutherford, a Stuyvesant, a Lennox, an Astor, a Colden, a Wilkes, or a King out of the way, it is natural that these latter should stay at home, and the result has been the impoverishment of society. I think I see the dawn of a better day. Now a man must bring to a party something better than small change and a pair of heels.

Miss Anna Mechlig, the pianist, made her *debut* in 1865 at 16 years of age, in a dingy and inferior concert room of her native town. Since that time she has appeared in every European country, before the most brilliant audiences. The romantic reason for her tour in America is said to be, that she was unwilling to marry her German lover till she had made ample provision for the maintenance of her family, and hoped by two years of exile and labor in a foreign land to accomplish this very laudable object.

At the New England dinner in Washington Fred. Bingham in his after-dinner speech, stated that the Mayflower, which brought over the Puritans to the shores of America, subsequently brought over a cargo of slaves, and that as one of the descendants from that slave cargo he had an equal right to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims with his white masters.

An exchange says that Senator S. C. Pomeroy and Representative Sid. Clarke, of Kansas, are in danger of indictment for corruption in office and misuse of the public money, in consequence of testimony obtained in framing the seven indictments found against Hon. K. S. Speer, Internal Revenue Collector.

J. F. Gerkins, who furnishes sketches from Europe to *Harper's Weekly*, is claimed as a Chicago artist.

Mr. A. W. Dimock, a boyish looking Wall street broker, of but twenty-six years of age, is the owner of three-fourths of the capital stock, nominally estimated at $4,000,000 of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. He is also owner of over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in New Jersey. During the last two years he has built, on his Elizabeth property, over thirty palatial residences, which, as soon as completed, he has sold to rich young fellows like himself, and has realized large profits on them, besides establishing a delightful colony there. Five years ago, a penniless clerk, the son of a Nova Scotia clergyman, entered New York and in two years was able to fail for $1,000,000. But he has recovered his loss, has honorably discharged the debts from whose payment he was thus relieved. He is very charitable, and has lately built and given to the Baptists of Elizabeth a large and handsome church. He is a man of ideas and literature, and his is a resort for poets, wits, and people of genius. At the age of thirty-six he is gay and boyish in spirits in appearance. But how many scores of failures were there to make the success?

Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, is to receive a testimonial upon the completion of his twenty-five years, service in connection with the marriages, christenings and deaths of the New York.

It is reiterated that Clara Louise Kellogg is organizing an English opera troupe for next season, of foreign artists, with money no object in getting "talent."

Chicago modesty against the world. Ex-Gov. Bross told the Chicago Press Club at its banquet that the managing editor of the greatest newspaper in the world would yet sit in his chair in Chicago, and he believed that the man was among those who sat before him.

The Marquis of Bute's recent devotion of $1000,000 to the Roman Catholic Educational Fund discovers the fine house he is reported that he was about to return to Protestantism.

Adjoining the old court house in Madison, Wis., is a dingy and dilapidated small frame house, which it has been the habitual custom of Governor Fairchild to occupy. The little sculptress was the youngest child, and is remembered as a graceful little brunette, of large eyes, lithe form, and a head of fine black hair. She was also allowed to curl at its own sweet will. She was the belle of all the juvenile parties, and took good rank in the school. Her position by the most precious coquetry, aided by her few accomplishments in the way of singing and playing. Early in the year 1854, her father removed with his family to Kansas, where her sister married Senator Ross.

The London *Athenæum* states the new edition of Pope, now in press, will contain several hundred unpublished letters, the suppressed satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings from the original manuscripts of the principal poems.

Two singular literary follies have been practiced on Milton. There is a prose version of his "Paradise Lost," and a rhymed one actually. Last week in two recently translated into French version of his epic! One Green published a specimen of a new version of "Paradise Lost" in blank verse. We for this purpose, and to preserve the harmony of Milton's cadences by what he conceived to be "bringing that amazing work somewhat nearer the summit of perfection."

Failures in Philadelphia.

[From the Shipping List, December 17.]

The suspension of fourteen firms of manufacturers, commission houses and jobbers in the shoe trade during the past two weeks, has caused not only excitement but alarm for credit, and the future course of business.

The following is a list of the broken houses with an estimate of their liabilities: O. S. Cladin & Co., $170,000; Crosby & Vachtel, $150,000; Frank Keen, $200,000; Jas. M. Percival & Co., $175,000; C. Black, Reed & Co., W. McKnight & Son, $64,000; C. Fay, $25,000; D. Rosenbaum & Co., $60,000; J. Rice & Co., $50,000; Langley, A. Vincent, $2,000; Mason & Bowman, $20,000; Ambrose A. McMaster, $40,000; Brown & Bro., W. Ivor, $20,000; a firm, name unknown, $84,000; O. S. Cladin & Co. will pay about forty per cent.; F. Keen, fifty per cent.; W. McKnight & Son, fifty per cent.; Fay, fifty per cent.; P. A. & S. Smith, twenty-five per cent. and Crosby & Vachtel about seventy-five per cent.

It is not heard what proposition has been made by the other houses, though it is not anticipated they will be more favorable than the first.

The firm whose name has been suppressed expresses the ability to pay about one-half of the liabilities. The total liabilities are $755,000.

An Absolute Safe Guard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of malarious disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situ

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 19, 1870.

The local discount market still shows the same close features it bore last week. There was no pressure on it to-day for loans, and applicants who could not be accommodated were mostly those who can afford to wait on a more favorable condition of the market. Those who are not so independent are obliged to pay outside rates, which are usually regulated according to the peculiar exigency of the occasion. As high as two per cent. a month was paid for money on short date paper. The general rule, however, was inside of such extremes.

—The convulsions in the New York money market which prevailed alarmingly during last Thursday, Friday, and the greater portion of Saturday, have subsided, and the market there has settled down almost to its accustomed ease. The Sunday edition of the *Herald* says that, contrary to general expectation, the bank statement proved very favorable, the net or surplus reserve having been augmented over a million dollars by the banking movement of the week. The loss of legal tenders attributed to the withdrawal of money for speculative purposes has been more than overcome by a gain in specie.

—The *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday evening says: In spite of the temporary success that has attended the gymnastic operations of persons who are not ashamed to make an artificial scarcity of loanable funds, as if stock speculations were the only channels for the employment of money, we can not find that any of the great parties in possession of stocks have betrayed timidity. To all appearances they have allowed matters to take pretty much their own course. The value of their securities has certainly been affected by the practices played upon the money market, and the confidence of holders remains unshirered. The day before yesterday showed the extent of the power of the parties who attempted to control money. Their time was short, and the harm done limited. It is probable the best of it now that they have bought considerably at the decline, they are not unwilling to see the better feeling that exists in the market.

—The artificial stringency which has been so adroitly produced by a few bank speculators follows is well calculated to alarm commercial circles generally, right in the face of movements that have been made at Washington to effect a change of financial policy on the part of the government as being absolutely essential to the business operations of the country. The Financial *Chronicle* says: The report is, that the contraction of currency is to be stopped; that no more Government bonds are to be bought up in excess of the requirements of the Sinking Fund; that the internal revenue taxes are to be reduced; that no surplus of idle currency is to be held in the vaults of the Government; that every effort is to be made to stimulate business and restore prosperity, and that the Treasury balance is to be reduced to such moderate proportions that money may be made to flow abundantly into the channels of commerce and trade. The information is definite in regard to the meeting on the 20th inst. of prominent officials representing the several trunk lines running west from New York, to consider the subject of combining or "pooling" their earnings, thereby to put a stop to the ruinous rate war, and in the meantime holders of stock will probably hope for such an arrangement, but the public will hope in vain if not be contemplated.

EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$ 561,400	$ 535,396	$ 26,004	
Chicago & Alton	330,000	325,946	4,054	
C. C. C. & I.	379,323	271,895	46,278	
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	256,260	219,675	36,809	
Illinois Central	614,413	614,413	36,809	
Michigan Central	450,973	448,119	2,854	
Marietta & Cincinnati	124,000	117,000	7,000	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	781,014	771,975		10,161
Ohio & Mississippi	256,000	238,300	18,000	
Pacific & Missouri	250,000	220,156	29,844	
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	136,564	128,064	8,500	
St. Louis & Iron M'tn	236,000	275,500		39,500
Toledo Wabash & W.	425,000	323,000	102,000	
Union Pacific	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Total	$6,177,004	$5,897,752	$396,150	$49,661

For the eleven months of the year 1870 now closed, the amount of gross earnings on ten trunk roads named below has been $44,764,701 against 39,695,922 for the same period of 1869; a show ing an increase of $5,068,779, about one half of which sum, however, was on the Central Pacific alone. It is gratifying to observe in regard to the earnings that in no case is any important decrease shown, but that all the roads show a gain for the eleven months over the same of the previous year, when, it will be remembered that railroad earnings were very large.

Without any extraordinary circumstances to temporarily check the current, the tendency of railroad earnings must be towards increase, as a natural result of the growth and prosperity of the country, and the great demand is now for a steady and economical management on all those lines which are well located, having good connections and a rich local traffic, as is the case with a few shortlines of the roads made below.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$7,589,167	$3,145,579	$2,553,588	
Chicago & Alton	4,425,000	4,357,121	68,000	
C. C. C. & I.	2,906,264	2,871,964	131,300	
Illinois Central	6,297,000	6,297,000		
Marietta and Cin'ti	1,327,466	1,281,622	958,722	4,156
Milwaukee & St. P.	5,000,000	4,041,278	958,722	
North Missouri	2,257,063	1,921,257	335,806	
Ohio & Mississippi	2,500,000	2,500,000		
Pacific of Missouri	2,308,969	2,182,814	200,155	
St. Louis & W.	4,000,000	3,873,845	126,155	
Union Pacific	7,089,274			
Total (not incld. U. P.)	$37,810,369	$32,696,923	$5,100,776	$32,023
Total (incld. U. P.)	$44,764,701	$39,695,922	$5,100,776	$32,023

—The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company have issued to their stockholders a circular of which the following is a summary: Net earnings for the year ending the 31st of December, 1870, say $2,797,000, which would leave, after paying interest on Loands and seven per cent. on the preferred stock, the sum of $756,377 for the common stock, seven per cent. dividend on which would absorb $747,277. But cash expenditures for additional equipment and real estate, with miscellaneous items, and $72,000 for sinking fund purchases, have been incurred to the extent of $907,655, and the Directors therefore unanimously advise the stockholders to sanction a seven per cent. dividend in stock of the common stock.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 19, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96	96	97	96½	96½	96½
Do. Scrip	88	88	87½	87½	87½	88
Erie	25	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Reading	96	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Harlem	132	132	132			
Mich. Cent.	114½	114½	114½			
Lake Shore	91½	91¼	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Cent.	132	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Cleve. & Pitts.	104	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
C. & A.	120	120	120	120	120	120
Do. pref.	131	131	131	131	131	131
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Tol. & Wabash	49	49	49			
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio & Miss.	29	29	29	29	29	29
Chic. & Alton	114½	114½	114½			
Do. pref.			117			
W. U. Tel.	71	71	71	71	71	71
N. Y. Central	104	104	104			
Canton	46	46	46			
Del. & Hud.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Quicksilver	15	15	15			
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Ex.	58	58	58			
Wells, F. & Co.	28	28	28			
American Ex.	53	53	53			
U. S. Ex.	48	48	48			
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	91	¼	
Do. Scrip	88	88	¾	
Erie	25	25½	½	
Reading	96	97	¾	
Harlem	131	132	1	
Illinois Central	132½	133½	1	
Lake Shore	91	91½	½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104½		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	70½	70		½
Do. preferred	81	81¾	¾	
Rock Island	105½	105½		
St. Paul	80	80½	½	
Do. preferred	79½	79¾	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	48½	49	½	
Do. preferred	69	69¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94	94¼	¼	
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	¾	
Adams Express	58½	58½		
Gold	110¾	110¾	¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	96¾

—Messrs. Ira B. M'vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113	113¼	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co. continue U. S. Bonds and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	107⅝
United States 10-40s	106⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅜
Due Compromise	
Union Pacific Railroad	82⅝
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Funding	110¾

Receipts of Iron Ore, &c.

Receipts of iron ore and pig iron over the Iron Mountain Railroad from the 13th instant were as follows:

Iron ore	942 tons.
Pig iron	90 tons.

St. Louis Democrat.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 19, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Dealers are making ready for their annual settlements, and until that is accomplished business will be to a certain extent neglected; besides, the holidays are close at hand, and the "little folks" will have to receive some attention. The weather continues changeable. In the afternoon we had a good sized snow storm. The demand for the leading articles was restricted to the wants of the home market. Prices have undergone no material alteration, prudence—The receipts keep pace with the demand.

Four.—The market was steady. The mills and the leading houses are well supplied with choice standard brands. There seems to be but little inquiry for any other description. Previous prices were maintained. The receipts since our last were 905 bbls. for this market and 500 bbls. for the Eastern cities and provinces are steady with a fair local demand. The stock of fine meals is increasing, still there is no surplus. Bulk meal is coming in pretty freely, most of the smoke houses are well stocked. This meat was owned principally by regular dealers.

FISH.—We are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ANCHOVIES.—The receipts continue liberal, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We quote reported sales of 100 kegs at 17½c.; common 48 ⅌ cent. 31½c.; potash 7@7½c.; per box 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES.—Prices are tending upward; we are reported sales common to fair $2 75@3 00, and $3 25@3 50 ⅌ barrel for choice lots; the receipts were only 34 barrels; the market however is well supplied.

BAGS, LINEN.—Sales in a regular way at 16c. ⅌ ℔.

BRANS.—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER.—The receipts for the week since our last 107 packages were received. The stock on hand is considered sufficiently large for all ordinary occasions. The asking rates for fresh roll are 28@30c; only the best quality reaches the latter figures. sales of fair to medium at 25@26c ⅌ ℔.

BULK MEATS.—We can report fair receipts since our last 2,672 pieces were received; prices are unchanged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—New meat is being received daily from smoke house. The sales so far have been light, merely to meet the current wants of the home trade. Prices were: New sugar-cured hams 18½@19c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c; shoulders 12½@13c ⅌ ℔. Mess pork is held at $20 00@20 50 ⅌ barrel. Lard—sales of new in tierces at 13½c.; buckets 14½c ⅌ ℔. Mince meat 14@14½c ⅌ ℔.

BROOM CORN.—We can report liberal receipts with a good supply in the market. Sales were reported in lots of 6, 6@6½c ⅌ ℔.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, 4-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ doz.; 8-lb cans $2 25; 1-lb cans, $9 ⅌ doz.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES.—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c.; star, full weight, 20c.; short weight, 17c.; stearine 18@20c ⅌ ℔.

CIDER.—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $6@8 ⅌ ⅌ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 ⅌ Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied. We are reported sales in a small way at 90c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market contains a good supply; one of our leading firms received a choice lot of Cranberries from the E. S. "Jones" at Bridgeport. Sackett's Belle berries at $18; mixed lots could be obtained at $12@14@16 ⅌ ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

CANDLES AND OIL.—Prices unchanged. Standard brands, in new barrels, at 29c in a jobbing way, and 27c ⅌ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE.—We can report a good stock in first hands. The receipts were 518 boxes. Sales to the trade were made at the following: Western Reserve 13½@14c; Ohio factory 13@13½c.; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarter sacks, 7c; halves 12@12½c. Apples 6½@7c; sliced 9c ⅌ ℔.

FRUITS.—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14@c; currants 13@c; layer raisins $3 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16c ⅌ ℔.

HAY.—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales from wagon at $12, 16 a 18 50 ⅌ ton; baled sold on the landing at $14, 16@17 50 ⅌ ton.

PEANUTS.—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 5c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS.—The receipts have increased. The Iuka No. 2 brought in 94 packages from that Road. The market is firm; only fresh ones are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 25@26c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR.—The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The receipts were 5,695 bbls.; 600 for export East, the balance for home consumption. The current rates were: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $8 75 in barrels, $8 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $9 00, in barrels, $8 50 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill extra part of the Government as being absolutely essential to the business operations of the country. The Financial *Chronicle* says: The report is, that the contraction of currency is to be stopped; that no more Government bonds are to be bought up in excess of the requirements of the Sinking Fund; that the internal revenue taxes are to be reduced; that no surplus of idle currency is to be held in the vaults of the Government; that every effort is to be made to stimulate business and restore prosperity, and that the Treasury balance is to be reduced to such moderate proportions that money may be made to flow abundantly into the channels of commerce and trade. The information is definite in regard to the meeting on the 20th inst. of prominent officials representing the several trunk lines running west from New York, to consider the subject of combining or "pooling" their earnings, thereby to put a stop to the ruinous rate war, and in the meantime holders of stock will probably hope for such an arrangement, but the public will hope in vain if not be contemplated.

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Central Pacific	$7,589,167	$3,145,579	$2,553,588	
Chicago & Alton	4,425,000	4,357,121	68,000	
C. C. C. & I.	2,906,264	2,871,964	131,300	
Illinois Central	6,297,000	6,297,000		
Marietta and Cin'ti	1,327,466	1,281,622	958,722	4,156
Milwaukee & St. P.	5,000,000	4,041,278	958,722	
North Missouri	2,257,063	1,921,257	335,806	
Ohio & Mississippi	2,500,000	2,500,000		
Pacific of Missouri	2,308,969	2,182,814	200,155	
St. Louis & W.	4,000,000	3,873,845	126,155	
Union Pacific	7,089,274			
Total (not incld. U. P.)	$37,810,369	$32,696,923	$5,100,776	$32,023
Total (incld. U. P.)	$44,764,701	$39,695,922	$5,100,776	$32,023

—The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company have issued to their stockholders a circular of which the following is a summary: Net earnings for the year ending the 31st of December, 1870, say $2,797,000, which would leave, after paying interest on Loands and seven per cent. on the preferred stock, the sum of $756,377 for the common stock, seven per cent. dividend on which would absorb $747,277. But cash expenditures for additional equipment and real estate, with miscellaneous items, and $72,000 for sinking fund purchases, have been incurred to the extent of $907,655, and the Directors therefore unanimously advise the stockholders to sanction a seven per cent. dividend in stock of the common stock.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 19, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96	96	97	96½	96½	96½
Do. Scrip	88	88	87½	87½	87½	88
Erie	25	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Reading	96	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Harlem	132	132	132			
Mich. Cent.	114½	114½	114½			
Lake Shore	91½	91¼	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Cent.	132	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Cleve. & Pitts.	104	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
C. & A.	120	120	120	120	120	120
Do. pref.	131	131	131	131	131	131
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Tol. & Wabash	49	49	49			
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio & Miss.	29	29	29	29	29	29
Chic. & Alton	114½	114½	114½			
Do. pref.			117			
W. U. Tel.	71	71	71	71	71	71
N. Y. Central	104	104	104			
Canton	46	46	46			
Del. & Hud.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Quicksilver	15	15	15			
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Ex.	58	58	58			
Wells, F. & Co.	28	28	28			
American Ex.	53	53	53			
U. S. Ex.	48	48	48			
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	91	¼	
Do. Scrip	88	88	¾	
Erie	25	25½	½	
Reading	96	97	¾	
Harlem	131	132	1	
Illinois Central	132½	133½	1	
Lake Shore	91	91½	½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104½		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	70½	70		½
Do. preferred	81	81¾	¾	
Rock Island	105½	105½		
St. Paul	80	80½	½	
Do. preferred	79½	79¾	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	48½	49	½	
Do. preferred	69	69¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94	94¼	¼	
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	¾	
Adams Express	58½	58½		
Gold	110¾	110¾	¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	96¾

—Messrs. Ira B. M'vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113	113¼	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co. continue U. S. Bonds and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	107⅝
United States 10-40s	106⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅜
Due Compromise	
Union Pacific Railroad	82⅝
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Funding	110¾

Receipts of Iron Ore, &c.

Receipts of iron ore and pig iron over the Iron Mountain Railroad from the 13th instant were as follows:

Iron ore	942 tons.
Pig iron	90 tons.

St. Louis Democrat.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 19, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Dealers are making ready for their annual settlements, and until that is accomplished business will be to a certain extent neglected; besides, the holidays are close at hand, and the "little folks" will have to receive some attention. The weather continues changeable. In the afternoon we had a good sized snow storm. The demand for the leading articles was restricted to the wants of the home market. Prices have undergone no material alteration, prudence—The receipts keep pace with the demand.

Four.—The market was steady. The mills and the leading houses are well supplied with choice standard brands. There seems to be but little inquiry for any other description. Previous prices were maintained. The receipts since our last were 905 bbls. for this market and 500 bbls. for the Eastern cities and provinces are steady with a fair local demand. The stock of fine meals is increasing, still there is no surplus. Bulk meal is coming in pretty freely, most of the smoke houses are well stocked. This meat was owned principally by regular dealers.

FISH.—We are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ANCHOVIES.—The receipts continue liberal, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We quote reported sales of 100 kegs at 17½c.; common 48 ⅌ cent. 31½c.; potash 7@7½c.; per box 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES.—Prices are tending upward; we are reported sales common to fair $2 75@3 00, and $3 25@3 50 ⅌ barrel for choice lots; the receipts were only 34 barrels; the market however is well supplied.

BAGS, LINEN.—Sales in a regular way at 16c. ⅌ ℔.

BRANS.—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER.—The receipts for the week since our last 107 packages were received. The stock on hand is considered sufficiently large for all ordinary occasions. The asking rates for fresh roll are 28@30c; only the best quality reaches the latter figures. sales of fair to medium at 25@26c ⅌ ℔.

BULK MEATS.—We can report fair receipts since our last 2,672 pieces were received; prices are unchanged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—New meat is being received daily from smoke house. The sales so far have been light, merely to meet the current wants of the home trade. Prices were: New sugar-cured hams 18½@19c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c; shoulders 12½@13c ⅌ ℔. Mess pork is held at $20 00@20 50 ⅌ barrel. Lard—sales of new in tierces at 13½c.; buckets 14½c ⅌ ℔. Mince meat 14@14½c ⅌ ℔.

BROOM CORN.—We can report liberal receipts with a good supply in the market. Sales were reported in lots of 6, 6@6½c ⅌ ℔.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, 4-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ doz.; 8-lb cans $2 25; 1-lb cans, $9 ⅌ doz.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES.—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c.; star, full weight, 20c.; short weight, 17c.; stearine 18@20c ⅌ ℔.

CIDER.—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $6@8 ⅌ ⅌ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 ⅌ Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied. We are reported sales in a small way at 90c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market contains a good supply; one of our leading firms received a choice lot of Cranberries from the E. S. "Jones" at Bridgeport. Sackett's Belle berries at $18; mixed lots could be obtained at $12@14@16 ⅌ ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

CANDLES AND OIL.—Prices unchanged. Standard brands, in new barrels, at 29c in a jobbing way, and 27c ⅌ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE.—We can report a good stock in first hands. The receipts were 518 boxes. Sales to the trade were made at the following: Western Reserve 13½@14c; Ohio factory 13@13½c.; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarter sacks, 7c; halves 12@12½c. Apples 6½@7c; sliced 9c ⅌ ℔.

FRUITS.—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14@c; currants 13@c; layer raisins $3 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16c ⅌ ℔.

HAY.—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales from wagon at $12, 16 a 18 50 ⅌ ton; baled sold on the landing at $14, 16@17 50 ⅌ ton.

PEANUTS.—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 5c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS.—The receipts have increased. The Iuka No. 2 brought in 94 packages from that Road. The market is firm; only fresh ones are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 25@26c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR.—The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The receipts were 5,695 bbls.; 600 for export East, the balance for home consumption. The current rates were: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $8 75 in barrels, $8 50 in sacks; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill extra part of the Government as being absolutely essential to the business operations of the country. The Financial *Chronicle* says: The report is, that the contraction of currency is to be stopped; that no more Government bonds are to be bought up in excess of the requirements of the Sinking Fund; that the internal revenue taxes are to be reduced; that no surplus of idle currency is to be held in the vaults of the Government; that every effort is to be made to stimulate business and restore prosperity, and that the Treasury balance is to be reduced to such moderate proportions that money may be made to flow abundantly into the channels of commerce and trade. The information is definite in regard to the meeting on the 20th inst. of prominent officials representing the several trunk lines running west from New York, to consider the subject of combining or "pooling" their earnings, thereby to put a stop to the ruinous rate war, and in the meantime holders of stock will probably hope for such an arrangement, but the public will hope in vain if not be contemplated.

EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$ 561,400	$ 535,396	$ 26,004	
Chicago & Alton	330,000	325,946	4,054	
C. C. C. & I.	379,323	271,895	46,278	
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	256,260	219,675	36,809	
Illinois Central	614,413	614,413	36,809	
Michigan Central	450,973	448,119	2,854	
Marietta & Cincinnati	124,000	117,000	7,000	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	781,014	771,975		10,161
Ohio & Mississippi	256,000	238,300	18,000	
Pacific & Missouri	250,000	220,156	29,844	
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	136,564	128,064	8,500	
St. Louis & Iron M'tn	236,000	275,500		39,500
Toledo Wabash & W.	425,000	323,000	102,000	
Union Pacific	1,000,000	1,000,

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kentucky Amber Flour—Checkered Front.
Grover & Baker Sewing Machines—127 Wood street.
Original One Dollar Store—15 Sixth street.
House Wanted—Home, Commercial office.
Partner Wanted—Dr. H. S. Lachman.
Rye Whiskies—Wm. Miller & Co.
Sponge and Flower Baskets—R. Cumming & Co.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—Rowand, Ross & Co.
Opera House—The Little Detective.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Free Concert—Rooms Y. M. C. A.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Cordials—Wm. Miller & Co.
Dentistry—Dr. W. F. Fundenberg.
New Bacon Hams and Sides—R. E. Sellers & Co.
Brandies, Gins, &c.—Wm. Miller & Co.
Flour, Molasses, &c.—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Sparkling Catawba Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
N. O. Sugars and Molasses—Wm. Miller & Co.
Champagne Wine—Wm. Miller & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Fancy Cakes—No. 2 Sixth street.
Sewing Machines—Smith & Forrester.
Fruit Cake, Mince Pies—Morgan's.
Clothing—Uffing, Follansbee & Co.
Fur and Hat Store—Wm. Fleming.
Wood Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Furs, Astrachan Sacques—29 Sixth street.
Fancy Confectionery—Morgan's.
Wood Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Dinner—See No. 2 Sixth street.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Wood Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Holiday Goods for Gentlemen—Putnam's.
Pittsburgh Commission House—Henry Ros, Jr.
Bronzo Mantel Sets, &c.—Tiffin & Co.
New Teas—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Architect—T. D. Evans.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Drug Store for Sale—R. E. Sellers & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.

RAILWAYS.

MEETING OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

ERIE, PA., December 19.—The railroad officials representing all the important trunk lines of travel, assembled here to-day. Thirteen roads are represented by forty officers, besides representatives of transportation and sleeping car companies. Among the officers here are Horace F. Clark, Jay Gould, A Boadly, Louis Worthington, Oscar Townsend, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough and J. D. Potter. The convention will organize to-morrow. The object is to devise plans for pooling the earnings of the various roads represented, and make an equitable division of them. Everything promises to be harmonious. The officers are quartered at the Reed House, and the convention will remain in session until Friday or Saturday.

SHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Greenville *Argus* says: Twenty-three miles of this road are now completed and in good running order. Trains leave this place daily and run to a point some six miles east of Mercer, where the company have opened mines and are now taking out one hundred tons of coal per day. This coal makes an excellent fuel for generating steam, and is already being extensively used on the Atlantic and Great Western and other railroads. The Shenango Valley Railroad Company are trying—with a fair prospect of success—to raise means to extend their road some twelve miles further, to a point where the coal of different quality of coal is obtained, and which is said to make a very superior quality of coke. It is the opinion of our most experienced iron manufacturers that a better quality of iron, and more of it per ton, and that which always brings higher prices in the market, can be made by using coke, than can be produced by block coal now in use. Here then we have the key that is to unlock the doors and throw open to the world the long coveted advantages of Greenville as a manufacturing point. With the completion of the Shenango Valley Railroad to the Butler county coal fields, there will be an ensemble amount of enterprise on the part of her citizens, can be started upon a career of prosperity unparalleled in her past history, and equalled only by that of the most prosperous towns of the country.

THE VIRGINIA VALLEY ROAD.

The Virginia Valley Railroad, through Staunton from Harrisonburg, is now opened to Lexington, Va., and Salem, in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, needs but $200,000 of the $3,000,000 subscription necessary under its charter to commence operations. These who formerly opposed having Augusta county subscribe as a corporation now ask that she may do so, and a vote authorizing this will soon be taken. It is believed the result will be favorable, and, if so, it is intended to transfer the laborers on the Connellsville and Pittsburgh to the new route, and complete it from Harrisburg to Staunton by fall; to Lexington in the spring. Should the road reach Salem this year, the enterprise is important, and will quite likely succeed.

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.

The latest foreign mails announce that on November 3d the railway to Revel on the Baltic was formally opened by a great dinner at Narva. This railway is 99 miles long, and runs from the Russian road at Vosna and the Warsaw road at Gratchino, and by its means goods can be carried directly into the interior without passing through St. Petersburg. Revel lies on the Gulf of Finland, and as its port is open nearly all the year round, a large trade is anticipated, will be carried on with England during all the year round.

NEW PROJECTS IN IOWA.

The Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier* has the following in relation to the roads projected in the northern part of that State:

The Fort Dodge people, co-operating with the Dubuque people, are just now in the midst of a new railroad excitement. The scheme is to build a road from Wells, in Minnesota, through Winnebago, Hancock and Wright counties, to Fort Dodge. At Wells it will form a junction with the Southern Minn. road to Mankato, another from St. Paul, and a third from La Crosse. The distance from Wells to Fort Dodge is a little over one hundred miles. The road will be built within two years, and will furnish an outlet for the Dubuque coal and access to the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. At or near Belmond, in Wright county, this road will form a junction with the Dubuque project of building a road west from Dubuque to the Missouri line. This road is to run from Dubuque to Cedar Rapids, Dubuque county; then through Strawberry Point into Fayette county, and west about midway between the Dubuque and Sioux City and McGregor and Sioux City roads; running across Bremer, Butler, Franklin and Hardin counties, to a point at or near Belmond, with the road to Fort Dodge; and continuing the connection in Hamilton, Webster, Sac and Ida counties, and down the Maple to Omaha, on the Missouri.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON.

The Cameron *Miner* says: The rumor is that $800,000 had been subscribed by three different companies for the purpose of building that portion of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad lying between Emporium and the State line. It says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has subscribed $600,000 of this, the Cameron Coal Company $100,000, and the Philadelphia and Erie Land Company $100,000. The distance is about 42 miles. A large portion can be built as cheaply as any piece of road in the country. The sum of money said to have been subscribed ought to completе it in good order for the rolling stock. We are of the opinion, however, that either the Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to put $500,000 in this road, it will be controlled by that company when completed, and not by the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the backbone and bulwark of both roads for other companies to control. We should not be surprised if this rumor proves true, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will require to have a short route to Buffalo (making the distance between New York or Philadelphia and Buffalo much less than the distance those cities and Buffalo by any existing route), at the same time as they have control of that piece of road lying between Larrabee's and the State Line, which is the key of the richest and most important mineral districts of this part of the State, and which must be used in the transportation to Buffalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The last section of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove, Pa., Railroad is now being commenced.

—The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the month of November amount to $426,566. In November, 1869, the earnings amounted to $323,377, showing an increase over the corresponding month of 1869 of $102,211.

—George Rice, Esq., formerly engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has taken the contract for building the new railroad between Philadelphia and New York.

—The Reading Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable in cash on the 27th instant. The usual semi-annual periods of dividends of this Company are in January and July, and it is supposed that the January period is anticipated now in order to avoid the Government tax to which the Company would be subjected if delayed until after the 1st of January.

—The preliminary survey of the North Pacific Railroad, between Columbus river and Puget Sound, is finished and a locating line is now being run. The lands along the line have been withdrawn from market, and the homesteads are reduced to eighty acres, while $2 50 an acre is demanded for pre-emptions.

—A new road is projected from St. Paul to connect with the West Wisconsin Road at the crossing of St. Croix river. Should this road be built the time between St. Paul and Chicago will be much reduced. The West Wisconsin road is already completed to Menomonee, and several miles of grading have been done on this side of that place, and the company intend putting it through as rapidly as possible.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Monthly Shipments of Oil—Unreliable Newspaper Figures—Matters at Stand Off City.

MONTHLY OIL STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has long been apparent to oil producers that the Titusville *Herald* had become an organ of a clique of speculators, whose persistent efforts to reduce the value of oil, found a ready echo in the monthly reports of that paper; which from the fact that, until very recently, it was the only newspaper in the oil regions whose managers had enterprise enough to get up and publish regular monthly reports of oil got up and published regular monthly reports of oil productions, circulated East and West, and it became an authority on the subject of Pennsylvania oil productions.

Its monthly reports were copied and relied upon by most of the leading newspapers East and West, and dealers in oil, both for foreign and domestic purposes, were influenced more or less by these monthly reports. For months past the oil producers have strongly objected against the ruin that was staring them in the face, and yet the *Herald*, a professed friend, kept digging them under the fifth rib by its system of manipulating figures of shipments of oil by rail and river, exaggerating stocks at the wells and in hands of refiners and pipe companies, by frequent calls on "all other tracts in the vicinity."

During three months of the summer and fall, every oil producer knew that there was an increase in the production, and they also knew that the increase was greatly exaggerated by the *Herald* reports. They knew, too, that in October there was really no increase, yet the *Herald* men made bets on a production of 20,100 barrels daily average and won, the report making it 20,129 barrels, showing great confidence on the part of the speculators in the reliability of the *Herald's* report to come up to the mark when needed.

When the November report was to be made up, there was great tribulation. It had become manifest to everybody that the oil production had fallen off largely, the speculators had been cornered, and it had been ascertained that the stock of oil reported on hand in certain quarters did not exist in reality. What was to be done? The monthly report of the *Herald* must be made. A falling off in the production could not be longer concealed. But the *Herald* reporter was equal to the emergency. A light falling off in the production was conceded, more might have been conceded, if it had not been for the difficulty of manipulating the shipments, so as to get clear of the excessively large stock on hand reported at the end of October. However difficult such a matter might appear to men of ordinary minds the *Herald* reporter surmounted the trouble in the November report by giving the

	Bbls.
Shipments north by O. C. and A. E. R.	161,896
While the Company's books only show	103,521
Difference only	58,005
Shipments by Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh	71,587
While the Record shows	62,334
Difference only	9,253

Making an exaggeration of 67,318 barrels in the two *tables of shipments referred to.* A very handy and convenient method of getting rid of a suppositious *stock on hand.* And it can be proved, if necessary, that *other items of shipments are incorrectly stated or exaggerated,* and that no reliance ought to be placed in the reports of oil productions that have been prepared by and published in the Titusville *Herald.*

OIL CITY, December 16, 1870. COMPLAINER.

SHAW FARM.

A letter from Stand Off City, Shaw Farm, to the Titusville *Herald*, has the following facts in regard to recent strikes: Sutton & Co.'s well, located near the center of the town, is producing 75 barrels per day. Another well east of the pike, and not far from the last mentioned, started off at 150 barrels per day, but has greatly decreased its yield. Lafferty & Co. have two wells in operation; one is doing thirty and the other forty barrels; Holmes & Co.'s well about fifteen; Long Bros., No. 1, eight, and No. 2 fifteen barrels per day. The above are the most important wells near Stand Off City. Large and small, I presume there are about twenty-five pumping wells in operation. Developments here, so far, have proven the existence of a very good sand rock, of from thirty to forty feet in thickness, and operators are sanguine that this locality is far from having yet seen its palmiest days as an oil producing district. Quite a number of wells are in process of going down, and rigs are being erected on many other leases where drilling will soon be commenced. About a week since an important strike was made a quarter of a mile farther up the pike, on what is known as the "Tarr" farm. Shaw Reservation," which comprises a tract of five acres. This well is steadily producing 100 barrels per day. The Emerson Brothers are the owners. This is the first successful strike at this point, and has created considerable stir. The production of the Shaw farm during November was 17,000 barrels, a decrease of 1,000 from the October yield. Number of wells on the farm, 16; number of drilling, 2.

S. Gailey & Co., have sold their two wells, producing respectively 30 and 75 barrels, to Fleming & Hogg, of Rousseville, for $15,000. The rest of the wells are daily about as follows: Mitchell & Co., Nos. 3, 4 and 5, from 10 to 15 barrels each; Nos. 6 and 7, respectively, 90 and 180 barrels each. The latter well did not go more than three barrels until after it was torpedoed, when it started off at 140, and instead of decreasing yields a torpedoed wells usually do, has increased until it relieves itself as above stated. Herrington & Andrews, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, are doing each about 20, 6, 6 and 10 barrels. Keeler's, Nos. 1 and 2, 10 and 25 barrels. The George Bro.'s No. 1 produces 25 barrels per day. Their No. 2 is drilled to a depth of 870 feet.

A NEW WELL AT PITHOLE.

A new well was struck last Thursday on the Vernon tract of the Bonta Run Oil Company, by Haskell & Co., and produces about forty-five barrels per day. Two more wells in the same locality will be put down at once.

SHAMBURG.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: We learn from good authority that in the whole Shamburg oil district there is but a single well producing over fifteen barrels per day.

A TEST WELL IN WARREN COUNTY.

A letter from Youngsville, Warren county, to the Erie *Dispatch*, says: A test well is now being drilled on the property of Coal Hill and vicinity, near Garland, are putting down a test well for oil. The well is now down about five hundred feet, and indications are good. The parties interested in the enterprise will organize to-morrow. The object is to devise plans for pooling the earnings of the various roads represented, and make an equitable division of them. Everything promises to be harmonious. The officers are quartered at the Reed House, and the convention will remain in session until Friday or Saturday.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	29.91	29.91	29.91
Change since last report	—.15	—.28	—.27
Direction of wind	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
Change in last 24 hours	5°	4°	16°
Velocity of wind	S	E	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0	0	0
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort's scale, approximately	C	B	P
Rainfall since last report—inches			
State of weather	Cdy	Rain	Fair

NOTE—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; ordered variations throughout the day are given in the printed table by the points sign.

Character of the wind is to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient address. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Higham, Arnold, Enon Valley, Pa	3
Kelly, Rose, Johnstown, Pa	3
Wilgan, Lizzie, Care of Alexandria, Pa	3
Nshus, W., Hardenburg, Pa	3

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1870.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

GOLD-HEADED canes, silver and plated water, at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

MORGAN'S Dining Room is the finest in the city, No. 2 Sixth street and Duquesne Way.

HARRY ALGEO, the engraver, has renewed his business at 68 Fifth avenue, over J. R. Reed & Co.'s jewelry.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE O'BRIEN HOMICIDE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—William Griffith, Alias "Crowley," on Trial for the Murder of Wm. O'Brien—The Evidence, Etc., Etc.

HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge Sterrett and Sewickley on the bench, the District Attorney called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Griffith *alias* "Crowley," indicted for the murder, at McClaren's coke ovens, near Soho, of William O'Brien, on the evening of September 4, 1870. David Parks and William H. Price, the former an employee of Moorhead's mill, and the latter a discharged "helper" to Parks, quarrelled on the evening mentioned, in a saloon in the neighborhood, and afterwards agreed to "fight it out" at the coke ovens. They repaired there, O'Brien, who was a helper to Price accompanying them. While the fight was in progress, O'Brien walked up to the men as if to part them, but before he had an earnest of either, and it is not known whether he so intended or not. Edward Davis and William Griffith, the defendant, were by, and opposed to O'Brien, the former striking him a blow that felled O'Brien, and he thereupon deliberately kicked him in the head several times and then walked away. O'Brien was taken up dead, and a post mortem examination disclosed the fact that his neck had been broken by the kicks on the head after he had fallen. An inquest was held, and, there being positive evidence against Griffith, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by blows and kicks inflicted by Griffith, alias Crowley, and that Edw'rd Davis was accessory before the fact.

DAVIS ACQUITTED.

The parties were arrested and committed for trial, but when the case was brought up at the September Term of court, Mr. Marshall Brown appeared before us for a severance, and Davis was placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box. A motion for a continuance was made in the case of Griffith, which was granted.

BREAKING OPEN A SAFE.

The case having been called up as stated, the defendant was arraigned in the usual form and entered a plea of not guilty. District Attorney A. L. Pearso, and John Coyle, Esq., represented the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall and W. C. Moreland, Esq., the defense.

The accused, a young man of not more than 22 years of age (should think), during the time occupied in empanelling a jury, manifested considerable interest, and listened closely to the interrogatories addressed to jurors and to the answers they returned.

THE JURY.

The empanelling of a jury occupied nearly three hours. At one o'clock eleven jurors had been sworn, when the panel was exhausted, and the sheriff ordered in four talesmen, and the twelve juror was secured. Following are the names of the jurors: James Campbell, James Hindman, Reuben Worstall, William McClellan, John M. King, Andrew Caugher, Harvey Fisher, John Kelly, Charles Duncan, C. B. Wolfe, E. C. Stewart, J. H. Graham.

At this point the Court took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Count re-assembled at two o'clock, when the clerk read the indictment to the jury.

Mr. Coyle then opened the case for the Commonwealth, briefly stating what he expected the accused to prove; and which, if established by competent testimony, would prove him guilty of murder of the first degree.

THE TESTIMONY.

Edward Ferry, sworn—Saw the difficulty in which O'Brien was killed; saw Parks and Price fighting; Parks and Price struck at each other; saw Davis and Edward Davis run in and struck O'Brien, who turned to walk away; Davis followed him up and struck at him, striking him a blow that knocked him down; O'Brien, who was in the act of getting up, when Griffith struck him in the head and broke his neck; O'Brien fell back, and some of the crowd went to him and threw water on him, but he did not come to; he was then taken home; saw Dr. Price and Dr. Reed afterwards; I remained there until I heard some one say that O'Brien was dead, and then I went away.

Thomas Parker, sworn—This witness corroborated the testimony of the preceding one, as to the preliminary part of the fight. While O'Brien was attempting to get up Griffith kicked him on the left side of the neck, twice; O'Brien fell over, and Griffith kicked him in the head.

Sarah Murray, sworn—This witness saw a portion of the fight, but could not identify the man who inflicted the blow which killed O'Brien.

John O'Brien, sworn—This witness detailed the fight, up to the time O'Brien was struck, as already added; Griffith then came at O'Brien with a running kick, and kicked him on the neck; he then said that Griffith had no right to kick O'Brien; Griffith replied that "O'Brien was a son of a ——, and I should have him for it."

Dr. Roberts, sworn—This witness made the *post-mortem* examination, and found a fracture of the cervical vertebrae which he had taken from the deceased. He found that the fracture consisted of a twisted ground, dislocating the cervical vertebrae and compressing the spinal marrow, which would cause almost instant death. A man would be unable to rise after receiving such an injury, as the action of the heart would cease almost immediately.

Officers Moon and Chambers testified that Griffith admitted, in their presence, that he had kicked O'Brien. He expressed sorrow for the act to officers, after his arrest at the house of Mollie Brooks.

The above full detail was had on the opening session of the court, when eleven jurors were empanelled, and adjourned until this morning.

Messrs. Coyle and Moreland will conduct the prosecution, but they would call witnesses to prove that the principal injuries on the deceased had been inflicted by Davis, and that Griffith, when he came to, was not denied that Griffith had kicked O'Brien, but that O'Brien was dead when he left.

John Q. Adams, sworn—This witness detailed the fight, up to the time O'Brien was struck and kicked; but stated that he did not see Griffith strike him at all. He was prevented, by the crowd, from seeing the end of the fight.

Wm. E. Morgan, sworn—This witness, like the preceding one, saw the fight between Parks and Price; Davis knocked O'Brien down, but did not see the deceased strike any blows. While the fight was in progress about with his right hand in a sling, having been hurt a short time before.

Thomas Sedgwick, sworn—The particulars of the fight until Davis wanted to part Parks and Price; O'Brien wouldn't be interfered with by them. Ladies and Davis was striking him O'Brien retreated and Davis followed him; Parks was fifty years of age; Price was about 25 years of age; Griffith, between two hundred pounds; he was a very big man; witness did not strike Griffith.

Benjamin Davis testified that O'Brien shoved him away from Price when Price began to use his fists; he must be a fair one; when witness came to where O'Brien was lying dead, Griffith was looking at him; witness told the dead man to get up, and went to where Griffith went afterwards.

William Lewis testified that when Price and Parks began to fight, O'Brien rolled up his sleeves and said he was going to put a stop to it; O'Brien then started to see a fair fight; he said he was the "bully of Birmingham," and he would show them that he would be the bully of the party; saw Davis strike at O'Brien up and knock him down on the coke several times; the last time he struck him he was sitting on a pile of coke moving his head backwards and forwards; witness did not see anyone kick him.

David Robinson testified that the fight was settled between Parks and Price, and also that Davis pushed O'Brien away; O'Brien was a big man; he would know him to all purchasers. The store is at Nos. 75 and 77 Wood street.

Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdock, No. 119 Smithfield street, florists and seedsmen, will supply purchasers with all kinds of plants with decorative bouquets, for the holidays, and a fresh supply of choice, fragrant bouquet, such as these gentlemen get up, would be a very